

Sinn Feiners Rule Polls in South To-day

Nominees for Parliament, Who Probably Never Will Take Seats, Have Little Opposition at Elections

Many Women Candidates

De Valera Opposed by One in Ulster; Miss McSwiney Is Aspirant at Cork

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, May 12.—To-morrow, as nomination day in southern Ireland, will mark the virtual completion of the parliamentary elections there. Almost all of the 128 nominees in the south will be certified as elected without opposition to a parliament in which there is little likelihood of their sitting. Four seats from Dublin University may be contested. Otherwise Sinn Fein will have a clean sweep.

A majority of the Republican candidates are members of the present Dail Eireann. Among them is Countess Markiewicz, who now is serving a two-year prison sentence. There are other women nominees, including Miss McSwiney, sister of the martyred Lord Mayor of Cork; Mrs. O'Callaghan, widow of the recently murdered Mayor of Limerick; and Mrs. Patrick Pearse, widow of the leader of the 1916 rebellion.

Contests in North

All fifty-two seats in the northern parliament will be contested. Unionists, Nationalists and Sinn Feiners are all presenting candidates. Michael Collins, the Sinn Fein army leader, and Eamon de Valera, president of "the Irish republic," are among the Ulster candidates. In the race against them are two women, both Unionists.

DUBLIN, May 12 (By The Associated Press).—Three Republicans were shot dead to-day and several wounded in a night fight which followed a police ambush near a Sinn Fein headquarters. The explosion created a panic among the police. Crowds of "military rebels" clashed near Kibbittin, County Cork, to-day. One of the rebels was killed and six captured. The Crown forces suffered no casualties.

Fourteen civilians were injured, some of them seriously, by the explosion of a bomb thrown at a lorry loaded with Sinn Fein recruits in Dublin to-day. The explosion occurred in a narrow street. The lorry was carrying a large number of recruits. The explosion created a panic among the recruits. The Crown forces suffered no casualties.

It is said that the auxiliaries refrained from firing on the members of the attacking party. The Sinn Fein army leader, Michael Collins, and Eamon de Valera, president of "the Irish republic," are among the Ulster candidates. In the race against them are two women, both Unionists.

Eleven soldiers traveling on a train were ambushed near Macinnee, County Wexford. A fight lasting fifteen minutes resulted in the repulse of the ambush force after one soldier and one civilian passenger had been wounded. A military ambulance with a sick soldier and his attendants was held up by Sinn Feiners while proceeding from Malinbeg to Fermanagh. The occupants of the ambulance were turned out and the vehicle burned. The patient was forced to walk to Fermanagh.

Air Mail Flyers' Deaths Laid to Drunken Chiefs
Planes Sent Out With Propellers Split, Former Pilot Testifies at Inquiry

CHICAGO, May 12.—Charges of inefficiency, negligence and drunkenness were made to-day by witnesses at an investigation of recent deaths in the air mail service being conducted by Charles H. Clarahan, postal inspector at Checkerboard Field, Chicago headquarters of the air mail.

The charges were made by C. C. Eversole, former mail pilot, who was discharged from the service after he made a parachute leap from his plane near Minneapolis last February in what he said was an effort to escape a crash. Paul G. Rickel, inspector of rigging at the Minneapolis field, testified that pilot left the Minneapolis field with propellers so badly split the people were warned to keep away from the field for fear that the propellers might fly off and injure them.

The eight German junker planes that cost the government \$235,000 also cost the lives of seven pilots, Eversole testified. Twenty-five De Havilland planes, known to the pilots as "ash cans," were withdrawn for the same reason, he declared.

According to the witness, attaches of the flying field would lay odds of from 4 to 10 to 1 that the De Havilland would never reach their destination after they took the air. Eversole also testified that several of the officials of Checkerboard Field often appeared on the field while intoxicated.

Report of Polish Allied Truce Is Declared False
Erroneous News Causes Germans to Call General Strike in Oppeln

By Wireless to The Tribune
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.
BERLIN, May 12.—The German Foreign Office learns that the report of an armistice, agreed to by the Polish insurgents and the inter-allied forces in Upper Silesia, is false.

When the report was spread abroad the German workers in Oppeln went out on a general strike. Count Frischmann, representing Prince Hatzfeldt, the German plenipotentiary there during the latter's absence, placarded the city with a plea that the strike be called off.

The proclamation said Count Frischmann had received assurances from General Lomond, the French commander, that no armistice had been concluded.

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Advertisements of interest to every one classified under the heading of "Business Cards" in to-day's Tribune Want Ad Page—A-47.

Gold Trail Ends In Kitchen of Bergdoll Home

Ex-Magistrate, Who Carried It From Treasury, Asserts He Dumped Coin on Floor and Never Saw It Again

Denies Giving Guard Gin

Says Grover Did Not Seek Harry Thaw's Aid; Latter's Doctors Were Suggested

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The trail for the buried gold of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, draft dodger, which a House investigating committee is trying to pick up, ended to-day in the kitchen of the Bergdoll home at Philadelphia, where it was last seen from the man who had taken it there from the United States Treasury.

James E. Romig, onetime police magistrate of Philadelphia, who came to Washington with the slacker's mother in the fall of 1919 to get the gold, and from whom the committee had hoped to learn something of its alleged burial place, declared quite positively that he never set eyes on it after it had been dumped on the kitchen floor. Whether it had been placed in a bank or underground, he swore he could not say.

Humor Enlivens Hearing
The serious sessions of the committee were upset frequently by Romig, who is seventy years old, and who was in a frame of mind, despite the fact that he is awaiting sentence on conviction of aiding Bergdoll to escape the draft.

The former magistrate was called after ex-Judge John W. Wescott, of New Jersey, had reiterated that there was not a word of truth in reports that he had been employed as one of Bergdoll's lawyers. Two of Wescott's sons, both lawyers, and two other lawyers associated with him, testified to the same effect.

There was a roar from members and spectators when the witness was asked if Bergdoll had told him to go and see Harry Thaw, and get Thaw's advice as to the best alienists to engage in proceedings involving his sanity.

"Nothing to that," the old man answered. "I did look around and ask people, and they told me Thaw's doctors were all right."

Telling of his troubles with Treasury clerks, who tried, he said, "to stall him off," Romig said he first saw a part of the gold certificates which were exchanged for gold at Mrs. Bergdoll's home. The mother accompanied him on the trip to Washington.

Money in Mrs. Bergdoll's Stockings
"Where did she carry it?" he said, repeating a question. "Why, she had most of it in her stockings. It made quite a lump, but we weren't taking chances."

When Grover first started to tell him about the buried gold, Romig asserted he had refused to listen, declaring he did not want to hear anything about the gold question. Pressed for a more explicit reason, he said it was none of his business.

63 U. S. Destroyers Here With 7,000 Men in Crews
Flotilla on Way to Summer Base Will Remain Until May 30

Sixty-three destroyers attached to the Hudson River fleet yesterday morning the flotilla, commanded by Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, is on its way from the winter port at Charleston, S. C., to the summer base at Newport News and will remain here until May 30.

The anchorage line extends from a point opposite Seventy-second Street almost to Yankee Pier before the first "liberty parties" hopped gayly ashore to "do New York."

The flotilla is composed of seven squadrons of fifteen destroyers each and four repair ships. The Rochambeau, flagship of Rear Admiral Robertson, is attended by the repair ships Dixie and Ridgeport. Each of the destroyers carries a crew of 110 men and twelve officers, which means that nearly 7,000 of Uncle Sam's sea guardians will properly "do the Great White Way" during the next eighteen days.

Slacker Lists to Continue, But U. S. Will Correct Errors
From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 12.—The War Department will continue to publish the lists of alleged draft deserters, the army and the navy were included as deserters, it was officially declared to-day at the War Department.

In every case, however, where it develops that the names were included through error, the War Department will officially remove the names and give publicity to this fact.

Britain May Bar Funds Intended to Aid Rebels

LONDON, May 12 (By The Associated Press).—The British government is considering the possibility of introducing legislation to prohibit the receipt of foreign money in the United Kingdom intended to promote a revolutionary movement or to sustain revolutionary propaganda.

Edward Shortt, Secretary for Home Affairs, made this announcement in the House of Commons to-day in answer to a question.

Disarmament Fight Opens in Senate as Navy Bill Comes Up

Borah Announces He Will Again Attempt to Stop Race in Building; Measure Carries Half Billion

WASHINGTON, May 12.—With protracted debate and much opposition foreshadowed, the naval appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate to-day.

Senator King of Utah, a Democrat, spoke at length against the bill, and Senator Borah, of Idaho, served notice there would be "apple debate" before the measure was passed. Not only will Senator Borah make a fight to have his disarmament amendment adopted, but he will seek also to have the total appropriation in the bill reduced and to have less money devoted to capital ships and more to submarines and aircraft.

The bill as reported from the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate carries nearly \$500,000,000, approximately \$100,000,000 more than the House bill. It has a number of House members have informed Representative Kelly, of Michigan, who is in charge of the measure in the House, that they will vote against approving any increase over the House appropriation, there is likely to be serious difficulty in conference.

Senator King in his remarks to-day took up disarmament, the uselessness of a naval building race, the demand for world peace and the need for economy, among many other phases of the subject. He called attention to the fact that President Harding was opposing a disarmament amendment to the naval bill and he made it plain that Congress was quite within its rights in expressing its opinion.

Shortly after the naval bill was taken up, while amendments to which there was no objection were being accepted, Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, Democrat, inquired of Senator Poinsett, why there was no discussion and no vote on the disarmament bill.

"If the Senator will just be patient," interjected Senator Borah, "I can assure him that there will be debate ample enough to satisfy him."

Senator Borah asked that items which were related to the enlarged personnel of the Senate bill be passed over. This was agreed to.

Judge Lindsey Pays Fine For Keeping Confidence
Has No Regrets for Refusing to Reveal Boy's Story in Murder Trial

DENVER, May 12.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of the Denver Juvenile Court, paid a fine of \$500 and costs to the clerk of the West Side Criminal Court to-day and ended a court controversy which has been hanging fire more than five years. Judge Lindsey himself carried the writ of execution against him to the clerk's office, the Sheriff not being present.

"While I think it unfair to be compelled to pay a fine in the case in which I refused to betray the confidence of a child, I have no regrets for the long fight I have made to vindicate the principle involved, even if technically, by an absurd rule of law, the courts compel such betrayal," Judge Lindsey said.

"I am sure we have demonstrated that in actual practice the courts are wrong. It is decidedly in the interest of justice that such confidence as is reposed in me by the wards of my court should be respected."

Judge Lindsey was adjudged in contempt by Judge John Perry, of the District Court, in 1915. Judge Lindsey had refused to divulge what Neal Wright, a fourteen-year-old juvenile court ward, had told him about the murder of the lad's father. The boy's mother was tried for the murder and acquitted.

Dutch Refuse Oil Rights in Reply to U. S.

Note Received at State Department Says Protest Came After Hague Parliament Had Acted

America May Retaliate

Ready to Close Fields Here to Netherlands if She Keeps East Indies Shut

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Netherlands government's reply to the American protest against discriminatory exclusion of American interests in the oil fields of the Dutch East Indies, received to-day by the State Department, is to be followed by a vigorous demand that the open door policy be maintained in the oil fields of that government, it was indicated to-night in an informal statement authorized by the State Department.

In the answer from the Dutch government, the assertion is made that the concessions recently granted to the Bataafsche Company by the Netherlands Parliament were authorized in speaking for the government, had filed any protest. This view is resisted by the State Department, which declares that on June 5, 1920, American Minister Phillips, at the Hague, urged the position of equal opportunities for Americans in the oil fields, whereas the action of the Dutch Parliament was taken less than a month ago.

Responsible officials indicated to-day that the State Department would insist upon equal opportunities in Dutch oil territories, and failing to be accorded this equality exclusion of Dutch interests from the American oil fields would follow.

The following informal statement of the negotiations which have been in progress between this government and the Dutch Foreign Office over oil concessions was authorized to-night by the State Department:

"The department has received a summary of the reply of the Dutch government to its last communication with regard to the participation of American interests in the Dutch oil fields. The Dutch Foreign Office makes the point that Netherlands legislation does not draw any distinction between Dutch and foreign capital in the exploitation of oil fields and asserts its desire to see American capital take part in this exploitation. The Minister of Foreign Affairs says one must not, when last January Mr. Phillips requested on behalf of the American government, that American companies be permitted to participate in the Djambi concession, the law which has since been passed by the Second Chamber had already been drafted and that the question pending the approval of parliament had been settled."

"On June 30, 1920, the Netherlands legation at Washington addressed a note to the Department of State setting forth that Dutch-controlled companies should not be excluded from leases on American public lands, since, it was represented, American citizens were treated on an equality with Dutch citizens in the Netherlands East Indies. The Netherlands legation at Washington addressed another note to the Department of State on September 27, 1920, submitting additional information regarding the Netherlands East Indies mining laws."

To these communications the department replied on November 2, 1920, that it did not appear that American citizens were given privileges in the Netherlands East Indies similar to those provided by the general mining law. The occasion was taken to refer to the pending Djambi bill and to the fact that American companies had thus far been unsuccessful in their applications for a share in the concession. It was stated that the disposition of the Djambi field at the present time in the manner stipulated in the proposed agreement impressed the government with a policy to exclude companies controlled by American citizens from the petroleum industry of the Netherlands East Indies."

"The interest of this government in the matter was expressed to the Netherlands government by the American Legation at The Hague as soon as it was known that the present bill was under consideration by the Netherlands State Council and before the introduction of the bill into the Second Chamber of the Parliament. On June 5, 1920, the American Minister at The Hague addressed an inquiry to the Netherlands government regarding the mining laws of the Netherlands East Indies, in order that he might be in a position to assure American interests that they were welcome in that region. In August, 1920, the representative of a responsible American oil company at The Hague made application for participation in the concession. The bill

was introduced in the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament on November 22, 1920.

Reciprocal Access

"In September, 1920, the American Minister at The Hague stated to the Netherlands government that the interest of the government of the United States lies in the recognition of the principle of mutual or reciprocal access to vital natural resources by the nationals of the United States and by those of foreign countries."

Rich Quaker Woman Slain

Coroner's Jury Acts in Mystery of Anna Garrett

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—A coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder to-day in the case of Miss Anna M. Garrett, of Swarthmore, fifty-two years old, only daughter of a wealthy Quaker family, whose body was found April 16 in Brandywine Creek. She had been missing fifteen days.

Testimony at the jury hearing showed that a purse containing \$104, which she had carried the night she vanished, was missing. It was testified that automobile tracks were found in the pasture beside the creek banks, not far from where the woman was last seen. Physicians told the jury that death was not caused by drowning.

Harding Predicts Conference Table For World Disputes
Hopes to See Day When Responsible Leaders Will Settle Wars in Advance. He Tells Masonic Clubs

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The hope was expressed by President Harding in an address to-night at a banquet of the National League of Masonic Clubs, that he would see the day when men in responsible positions, speaking for their people, "could gather around a conference table to adjust their disputes."

"If the peoples of the world can only understand each other," he said, "and if men in authority can only face each other in speaking for the several peoples of the world, there will never be another conflict to block the progress of civilization. Rather than to contemplate a conflict or to enter into one, would rather sit at a table and settle it in advance."

In suggesting that the problems of reconstruction were more serious even than those of war, the President admonished his audience that "it's up to you to put our Republic on the straightforward track of peace and constructiveness again."

"When we are right we will be helping the whole world to get on the right track again," he said.

The President said that if he had one outstanding ambition it was that he might contribute to the promotion of the spirit of fraternity and good fellowship in the Republic during his Administration.

In a tribute to the principles for which free masonry stands Mr. Harding declared that "all America respects the great Masonic order."

General Pershing and Major General Lejeune, commandant of the Marine Corps, were among the guests.

Resolutions adopted pledged support to the Administration of "Brother" Warren G. Harding.

Camp Meeting Rule Upheld
Ocean Grove Association Wins Control of Community

TRENTON, N. J., May 12.—The Court of Errors and Appeals sustained to-day a recent judgment of the Supreme Court holding that the act of 1920 creating a borough form of government for Ocean Grove was unconstitutional and that the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association retained control of the community.

Chief Justice Gummere, who rendered the opinion, said that the act of 1870, creating the camp meeting association, included the granting of all powers and that the government functions of the association were beyond the power of the Legislature to change, revoke or modify by creating a municipal organization.

"The interest of this government in the matter was expressed to the Netherlands government by the American Legation at The Hague as soon as it was known that the present bill was under consideration by the Netherlands State Council and before the introduction of the bill into the Second Chamber of the Parliament. On June 5, 1920, the American Minister at The Hague addressed an inquiry to the Netherlands government regarding the mining laws of the Netherlands East Indies, in order that he might be in a position to assure American interests that they were welcome in that region. In August, 1920, the representative of a responsible American oil company at The Hague made application for participation in the concession. The bill

Bureau Shake-Up Plan Outlined in Talk With Harding

Dry Law Enforcement Likely To Be Transferred, With Other Police Activities; Hearings To Be Held

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 12.—A plan for reorganization of government departments was outlined to the President to-day by the joint Congressional committee in a conference at the White House. The representative of the executive, Walter Brown, of Toledo, acted as chairman. Senators Smoot, Wadsworth and Harrison, with Representatives Reavis, of Nebraska; Temple, of Pennsylvania; and Moore, of Virginia, constituted the other members of the committee. The members spent an hour with the President discussing the situation from all angles. Rooms will be taken at the Capitol, in which hearings will commence next week. Mr. Brown told newspaper men afterward that a general survey of the situation must be made before public hearings will commence. It is the plan of the committee to invite a general discussion and proceed step by step in the process of reorganization. The first glaring evil it will try to remedy is duplication in the departments. Bureaus in numerous departments performing the same functions will be eliminated first.

Mr. Brown, in his capacity of executive representative, is charged with the duty of obtaining the views and suggestions of members of the Cabinet and heads of bureaus. He is to learn to what extent they are reconciled to proposed changes and to take their suggestions under advisement and apply them if possible.

At to-day's conference President Harding counseled going slowly in making any drastic changes and advocated a thorough study of conditions before taking action. Mr. Brown said the committee will not attempt to hold up legislation bearing on the establishment of a department of public welfare.

A vital handicap to government efficiency exists among the law enforcement branches of the government. The functions of the Treasury Department detective branch and those of the Post-office probably will be merged with that of the Department of Justice. Asked if such a move would include the transfer of authority for the enforcement of prohibition, Mr. Brown stated that such action was more than likely. A central bureau of investigation probably will be established.

King George Receives Col. Harvey at Palace
New American Ambassador's Suite Also Presented to His Majesty in London

LONDON, May 12.—Colonel George Harvey, the new American Ambassador, was received this forenoon by King George at Buckingham Palace, the ambassador presenting his credentials to the King.

Ambassador Harvey was accompanied to the palace by Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Master of the Diplomatic Corps; J. Butler Wright, Counselor of the Embassy, and the members of the Embassy Secretariat, the ambassadorial party driving to Buckingham Palace in royal carriages.

The three royal barouches employed for the occasion called at 11 o'clock at 29 Chesham Place, the residence of the American party, all of whom were in full dress, entered the carriages and proceeded to the palace. Earl Curzon, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was present during Ambassador Harvey's presentation of his credentials and of the letter of recall of his predecessor in the ambassadorial post, John W. Davis.

After this formality had been concluded, King George, Ambassador Harvey and Lord Curzon had a few minutes' informal chat, following which the members of the new ambassador's suite were presented to the King.

Austria Recognizes Mexico
MEXICO CITY, May 12.—Recognition has been accorded the Obregon gov-

ernment of Mexico by the Austrian Republic. A communication to this effect has been handed Enrique Freimann, Mexican Chargé d'Affaires in Vienna, says a cablegram received at the Foreign Office here.

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